The Millheim Journal.

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STORM AND SUNSHINE.

A shadow sweeps across the earth,
The clouds bend low—and dark;
In the distance rumbling sounds are heard,
Accompanied by the lightning's spark.
Nearer and nearer the murm'rings come;
The air grows fresh and damp,
Onward, still moves the threat'ning storm,
Like an army's steady tramp,
Restless grow the beast and fowl,
Instinct bids them seek,
Here and there a shelter from
The storm so wild and bleak.

Passed away—the light breaks forth,
The sun appears in view;
Rain and Sunshine—and the bow,
With its variegated hue.
Over the earth bends gracefully.
The flowers, more bright,
Cast their sweet fragrance out,
Giving Nature new delight.
Thus storm and sunshine blend,
And love and fear entwine,
Only to dreary Earth to lend
The glory of the Divine
Revealed in Storm and Sunshine.

ROSE GERANIUM.

"I hate the odor!"

Harry Penryth dropped the tiny spray of rose geranium which he held, and a shudder crept over him. It was on a wide, cool veranda of a large hotel at one of the fashionable watering places and his companion was Mrs. Warburton, a young and lovely widow. She looked up into his handsome face with a peculiar glance from under her long eyelashes.

"Why, Mr. Penryth," she cried gayly 'what an idea! To hate' a flower."

He tried to smile, but it ended in a failure.

"I will tell you, Mrs. Warburton," he answered, and then you will understand me better. In the first plae ever since I can remember—even when a child—the odor of rose geranium cause a curious sickening sensation to creep over me. I cannot understand it; it is a sort of antagonism or repulsion, for which I fail to account. Then later—"

He paused and a far away look stole into his dark eyes; as though recalling the pas!; a leaf turned down on some page of his life-history.

"I had a dear friend once," he went on after a pause, "a dear friend—never had another. Brooks and I were like brothers; modern editions of Damon and Pythias they used to call us in the college where we were educated. I had no hopes of aspirations apart from Gerald; and his interests were as dear to me as my own. Nothing could hurt him which did not hurt me.

"I regretted exceedingly—regretted with a strange pang of jealousy—when at last, in the course of events, Gerald fell in love. The lady was one whom he had met while traveling for the firm which employed him. I never met Miss Delorme, but I learned she was the perfection of grace and beauty; an elegant and accomplished woman, and, withal, an arrant coquette. She was heartless and unprincipled, cooly deliberating and systematical. Mrs. Warburton, that woman was as certainly the murderess of Gerald Brooks as though she had slain him with her own hands, for she blighted his hopes and ruined his peace and lured him on with her false deceitful smile, and her glorious beauty, until he declared his love and cast his heart at her feet, only to be laughed at and told scornfully that she was on the eve of marriage with a descrepit old millionaire. "Now Miss Delorme's favorite perfume—so Gerald had told me—was rose-geranium. She wore the flowers frequently; its scarlet spike glowing in vivid relief in the braids of her jet black hair. Somehow I came to associate the two—the woman and the flower—which I so unaccountably disliked, and a feeling sprang up in my heart for Miss Delorme which grew and flourished like the blossom itself—a feeling of strong aversion.

"And so time passed, and poor Gerald was daily fed with false hopes and illusions until at last the blow fell. Had I been in his place when the knowledge of her baseness came to me, I should have spurned her as a noxious reptile from my path; dut Gerald was not made of as stern stuff as I am, and so he could not recover from the shock. Oh! Mrs. Warburton it was an awful blow to me when they told me the dreadful truth that Gerald Brookes had taken his own life!

"It all occured in the fair south, where he was traveling. I sent at once for his body—poor murdered boy! It came. He looked like a marble statue lying there white, cold and dead, his hands folded over the heart that had beaten with true and faithful love for the woman who was the cause of all this, and clasped in his dead hands I found a spray of rose geranium which I tore from his grasp; I could not see his body desecrated by an thing she had touched or cared for. From that hour I have hated the odor and sight of the blossom with greater intensity than ever, it may be childish and weak in me; if so, I confess my weakness, but I cannot resist it."

He paused and rested his handsome head on one white, shapely hand. Harry Penryth was young and wealthy, and many a woman had endeavored to awaken a responsive chord in his heart. But although he moved in gay society and was courteous all and attentive to some, no woman had ever really touched his heart until he meet sweet Lily Moreton. But Ethel Warburton, the rich young widow, loved him with a most wild, absorbing passion which carried everything before it. The crafty Mrs. Warburton soon discovered that their was no engagement existing between Miss Moreton and Mr. Penryth, and racked her brain for some method of disenchanting the young man, and turning his love for Lily into aversion and dislike.

While Harry Penryth related the story of his friend and his tragic death, Mrs. Warburton's face had grown white a wild haunted look stole into her eyes, and the little hand, which held a sprig of the obnoxious rose geranium was icy cold and trembled.

She threw the flower away:

"I'm sorry I offended you with my geranium," she said humbly, "it is no favorite of mine!"

It was a deliberate falsehood, but no matter. "The end justifies the means"—at least she thought so.

As soon as she was alone in her own chamber, she paced the floor like a caged tigress.

"My God!" she panted breathlessly, "what would he say—how he would scorn me, if he knew that I am Ethel Delorme, the woman who jilted Gerald Brookes! But he never shall know. I love him! I love him! And I shall win him if I die for it!" She fell into a profound reverie. All at once her dark face lighted strangely. "I have it!" she exclaimed. "I lleleive I can see my way."

That night Mrs. Warburton stood before the mirror in her room arrayed for the hop which was to take place below stairs. She was regal in cream satin and lace with white roses in her magnificent black hair. She moved slowly toward a window where a pot of rose geranium was sitting, and stooping over it, broke off a mass of scarlet bloom. Then humming softly to herself, she left the room, crossed the wide corridor and tapped at a door.

"Come in!" cried a sweet voice, and Mrs. Warburton turned the knob and entered Lily Moreton's room.

"How lovely you are!" she cried, rapturously, a jealous pang at her heart, meanwhile, as her eyes fell on the slender figure in white lace and pearls. "But oh, Lily my love!" she added with a gush of apparant sincerity, "why do you wear pearls? See, I have brought you some of my favorite flowers. I cannot wear them with this georgeous costume; red and yellow would be to gorgeous for me, and I do think this dash of scarlet with your lovely white lace would be too pretty for anything. Will you wear them, *ma chere*"

The young girl looked pleased. She was a sweet tender-hearted little thing, incapable of deceit, and therefore, unsuspecting.

"You are very kind, Mrs. Warburton, she replied; "indeed I will wear them."

So the wily widow fastened the red blosons in Lily's golden hair and at her throat and waist as conspicuously as possiple; then, her work accomplished she flitted away.

When Lily descended to the grand *salon* below she was joined at once by Harry Penryth, who offered her his arm for a prominade. A pair of flashing black eyes followed the two as they moved slowly through the rooms, and a pair of rosy lipps curled with a strange smile as she saw Harry Penryth gaze fixedly at his companion, and turn pale to the very lips. The subtle instinct which so strangely affected the young man, was slowly but surely entering his heart.

After a time Mrs. Warburton observed Mr. Penryth making his way through the crowd to her side. He looked pale and troubled.

"Come out and walk, Mrs. Warburton will you not?" he said offering her his arm. With a triumphant look in her eyes, she arose, and they strolled out into the moonlight.

"Where is Miss Moreton?" queried the widow archly.

"I do not know," he replied, a trifle coldly. "Let us sit here," he added, pointing to a rustic seat.

It was a lovely night; his companion was beautiful and facinating. Heaven only knows of what foolishness Harry might have been guilty, but just then a voice fell on their ears from the shrubbery near.

"Ah, Dupont!" cried a man's voice, and a wiff of cigar smoke floated by; "why didn't you tell me that Delorme was here?"

"Delorme!" returned his companion: "I don'tknow of whom you are speaking.

The first speaker laughed lightly.

"You remember the woman who jilted Brookes, don't you? Poor Gerald! he was a noble fellow! Well, she afterward married old Warburton, the millionaire, and worried him into the grave within a year. She's a facinating widow, and the young men (who do not know her) flock round her like moths in a candle! I hear Penryth is the last victim?"

"Indeed?" laughed the other and the two passed on.

Harry Penryth turned on his companion a face of marble whiteness. "What does this mean?" he gasped, "Answer me; are you Delorme?"

She laughed recklessly.

'Is it fair to place me forever under a ban?" she asked "just because a man whom I never could love, was foolish enough to care for me? Mr. Penryth, I was not to blame, listen!"

"Hush!" he said sternly. Don't attempt any palliation. Shall I take you back to the house, Mrs. Warburton?"

And Ethel Warburton knew that it was all over, that the game was played, the die thrown and lost!

Alone on the moonlight veranda, Lily Moreton sat, pale and sad Harry Penryth came to her side and bent tenderly over her.

"Lily," he wispered, where did you get those geraniums?"

"Mrs. Warburton gave them to me," she replied; "wasn't she kind?"

"Very," he answered dryly. He then sat down beside Lily, and told her the story of his friend and his tragic fate. Before it was concluded she had torn the blossoms from their resting places and tossed them over the veranda railing. They fell on the grass plot below, right at the feet of Ethel Warburton. And recognizing them she knew the truth, knew her wicked wiles had not succeeded, all was lost.

And she was right, for before the season was ended the newspapers announced the wedding of Lily Moreton and Harry Penryth.

Chinese Pirates.

The towns contain a due amount of tame cheats, but the bold, hectoring highwayman, the truculent sea robber, must be sought elsewhere. All along the Blue and Yellow River are found retail buccaneers, who hawk at a trifling quarry, and fatten on slender profits. These poor rogues do not aspire to a ship of their own; they come paddling out of muddy creeks in the smallest of sampans, ill-armed, ill-clad, but plentifully smeared with fish oil. If confronted they fly, if grappled by the crews of the fourth-class junks, which they select as prizes, they slip like so many eels through the hands that grasp them, and their swimming makes amends for their lax courage. Seldom any very sinister results follow one of these attacks. If the fresh-water pirates prove victorious they are mild conquerors, and only too eager to be on shore again with their booty of rice and corn, stray garments, odd fragments of chain, bits of copper and brass hastily ripped from the poop and cabins, and perhaps the glorious trophy of a few rattling strings of cash. The dollars and silver bars are generally too well hidden to be detected by such hurried searchers; food, rather than fortune, is the object of the foray; and, except in rare cases of remarkable temptation, no life is attempted and no torture resorted to. With these amphibious, petty larceny rogues the magistrates deal mildly, according to the traditions of Chinese justice. Three hundred strokes of the bamboo may be endured by the human frame. Four sleepless weeks in the "cangue," or bamboo pillory, may fail to madden a stolid, unimaginable coolie. A few minor tortures need only be added to these two first-named inflictions, and the culprit is used to have been most tenderly dealt with. Pilferers in a fair or the streets of a town are considered as still more venial offenders. A vigorous bastinado and a week of the pillory is the law's award in such trivial cases. Petty assaults are as leniently disposed of, but fire raising is a sin of the deepest dye; and the malicious piercing of a neighbor's dyke, to let in a devastating flood, is punished with extreme rigor. Murder and treasonable practices, wholesale piracy and armed brigandage, all cry aloud for death, more or less slow and painful, and parricide evokes the sternest chastisement of the Chinese, as it once did of the Roman law.

A Fossil Stone Wall.

The workmen engaged in quarrying rock near Lexington, Kentucky, recently came upon a massive stone wall. It had every appearace of having been built by human hands, the mortar seams and joints being very plain. Above it about ten feet of drift and twenty feet of rock had been removed by the workmen, and on the side exposed the men had advanced fully forty feet from where they first struck rock. Thus it was firmly embedded in a solid limestone quarry, which certainly formed about it since the wall was built. The face of the wall was well dressed, and its massive appearance gave evidence of the skill of hands perished long centuries ago, and could well be envied by the best of stone masons of to-day.

A and B.

Two brazen, rather than gilded youths residing in adjoiniug rooms on the same floor devise a simple and ingenious plan to baffle the fiery clerk and furious dun that often knock at their doors.

When the enemy knocks at A's door A pays no attention for some time; but presently B puts out his head and yells:

"Hi, there. I say; confound it, what do you mean by hammering on that door so that I can't sleep? Don't you see there is nobody in, or it would have been opened long ago. Now I want you to get out of here."

The visitor is furious, but the logic of the lodger is unimpeachable and he has to retire.

Then, when anyone knocks at B's door A pops out.

The Hour Advances.

The cases of resistance, said my informant, and he had kept track of all executions for thirty years, were rare, and always proceeded from skeptic natures, which faith could not enter. He told me of the cynical slowness of a convict who asked for and received a breakfast of fish, that he might delay as long as possible,

"My friend," said the jailor to him, "the hour advances."

"Sir," he responded, "I have no desire to strangle myself with a fish bone."

An executioner once thought it his duty to hasten a victim. "Why, dear M de Paris," said he, gaily, 'if you are so pressed, pass before." Some of these anecdotes were told to one of the aids to M. Roche. "I am not astonished," said he, smiling, "these provincials are so ridiculous." The executioner who cut off the head of the Chevalier de Rohan disdained afterward to do so for his accomplice, the schoolmaster. "You other ones attend to that one," said he to his aids; "that is work for you."

I have said that the guillotine is taken down immediately after an execution. It was not always the case that they were in such a hurry. During the early years of its use, the scaffold was left standing after an execution, so that those coming too late for the spectacle could still enjoy a sight of the same; but after its use a padlock fastened the spring which permitted the immense knife to fail. One day the headsman and his assistants had retired to the place where monsieur took his traditional warm wine, when some one knocked at the door of the room, and a man in a blouse entered.

"Sir," said he, "I came in the name of my comrades to ask a little favor."

"Well, speak; what is it?"

"That you will let us have the key which confines the chaffer of the scaffold."

"And what do you wish to do with it?"

"Ah, only a trial; I will return it to you safe enough in five minutes,"

The Monsieur de Paris of those days, greatly astonished at this request, cast a glance out of the window and saw that the populace had hoisted an unfortunate fellow on the scaffold and had placed him on the platform, where he remained inert and without defense. It was a wig-maker's apprentice who had believed himself authorized to steal a watch in the crowd. Monsieur understood the danger of a skirmish in case of positive refusal.

"My friend," he answered, "the executioner has gone and has taken away the key; but he will be back in two hours."

The midday sun was shining down with an overwhelming warmth, and the crowd dispersed little by little; leaving the thief in his frightful position. When monsienr came to his rescue he found the fellow almost dead. From that day forth the guillotine was taken down and put back in its proper house immediately after each execution.

Inside the Pyramids.

M. Gabriel Charmes is now traveiing in Egypt with M. Maspero, the director of the Egyptain museums, who has determined on opening all the pyramids that have not yet been explored and on further searching those that are not thoroughly known. Among the pyramids situated on the borders of the Lybian desert is that of Meydoum, said to be the most mysterious of all. It appears that its entrance had never been discovered. Ibrahim Pasha even endeavored to effect a breach in its walls with artillery, in the hope of finding a treasure concealed therein. It is to this pyramid that M. Maspero is now devoting his attention. By removing some of the ground on the north side of the artificial mound which surrounds the pyramids, he has succeeded in uncovering all the points where an opening might be revealed, and the result has shown that his calculations were well founded. Thirteen days of active labor, with skilled workmen, have sufficed for the discovery of a secret which was believed to be undiscoverable. The spades of the fellahs have exposed to view the opening, which is situated nearly at the top of the artificial mound. On entering the pyramid the visitor passes through a corridor, admirably constructed, which takes him about forty yards in a gentle decline, as is the case in the great Gizeh pyramid. Here, for the moment, he is stopped by the debris. M. Maspero has already found two sacred inscriptions, in the style of the 20th dynasty, giving the names of two scribes who had visited the pyramid. Hopes are entertained that no one may have set foot in it since, and it may be found to be intact. "But," concludes M. Gabriel Charmes, "whatever happens, the opening of the Meydoum pyramid will still unravel one of those mysteries which have so many centuries hung over ancient Europe, and which one by one are yielding to the efforts of modern science." The late Maritte Bey, in one of his works, said that the pyramid was called by the Arabs Haram el Kafdab—the False pyramid—as they believed it to be nothing but a huge rock shaped as a pyramid. This tradition may have helped to preserve it from molestation.

The Editor of the Other Paper.

"Are you the editor?" said the man, who wore a conciliatory smile and dyed beard, as he took a seat in our office.

We acknowledged that at present we served and instructed the people in that capacity, and to prove our assertion, we showed him the blisters made on our hands by our exertion in operating the Archimedean lever that moves the world.

"Well, I want you to surprise me with a flattering personal notice in your paper. I am going to run for constable in the Eighth Ward, and I want something neat in the way of a send-off."

"Our columns are always open to advance the best interests of the public, but we shall expect you to first surprise us with a pecuniary compensation, not necessarily for publication, but merely, as a pledge of good faith."

"I'll pay. A man can't expect to be surprised without paying for it in advance. What have you got?"

"We can accommodate you with almost any kind of personal notice, from a cheap electro-plated biography to an eighteen carat obituary, and at a scale of prices varying according to the strain on our columns and veracity. In molding public opinion we defy competition. Now, how would you like this? It is a neat little pre-Raphaelite gem, and will cost you only $1.50.

"Our enterprising townsman, Col. B—— than whom there is no more popular and genial gentleman in the length and breadth of our great Empire State, has consented, at the earnest solicitation of many *friends* to sacrifice his very profitable business to the public good, and has authorized us to announce him as a candidate for the honorable office of constable of this precinct.

"If that is not strong enough, here is a Michael Angelo, full length, in which your qualities of head and heart will be touchingly alluded to, and you will be commended for your generous impulses—only $2.50 each insertion. Then we have a brilliant thing, after Mozart, which is really intended for gubernatorial candidates—speaks of your simplicity of character, jean clothes, and pay-as-you-go proclivities—but it can be easily made to suit a prospective constable. It will cost you $3. There are several others from $2 to $10 each. For refering to you as an 'old landmark,' $1 extra is charged."

"I reckon you can saw me off $3 worth; but you must throw in something about my war record."

"We always do that."

"And just wind up by surprising Captain Bill Smike. He is running against me. I wouldn't say anything he might take offence at. Only say he is not fit for the office, because he has a breath like a buzzard, and the record of a convict. You might add that *my* brother hasen't got a wife that has fits. That will hit him where he is sore, for his brother's wife is subject to fits. I don't care to lug any personalities into this campaign unless I am obliged to."

"We can't do it, Colonel. Your rival is our personal friend. He is a subscriber."

"Pshaw! I thought you were running an independent paper in the interest of the people, but I see you are the subsidized organ of a political clique." and off he went to see the other paper.

In the Wilds of Alaska.

Ivan Petroff, special agent for the Census Bureau for Alaska, last summer planned to take up the work at Cook's Inlet where he left it the previous season, and make his way along the coast toward the east to Sitka. In this he was only partially successful, and for very good reasons, as the following story of his adventure will show:

Having collected his supplies at the Island of Kodiac, he set sail in a schooner, early in the season, for the northern shore of Cook's Inlet. The vessel had been out only about an hour, when she struck upon a sunken reef not marked in any chart of the locality, speedily filled and sunk. Her cargo, including his property, was a total loss. The passengers and crew were rescued and returned to Kodiak, where a new outfit was procured, and after a short delay a second and more successful attempt to reach the mainland was made.

Mr. Petroff and party made their way with canoes along the northern coast of Cook's Inlet to and around its head, a distance of about one hundred miles, and then struck out overland for Prince William's Sound, carrying his canoes and supplies. This portage has only once before been made. The region is one of the most inhospitable and repellent on the earth. Two large glaciers, one eight and and the other fifteen miles wide, were crossed, the passage being one of great difficulty and many dangers. One of these glaciers, the smaller, reached and terminated in the sea; but the other had formed for itself a deep valley in front of the terminal moraines, being of great size. At that season of the year there was a continuous noise like thunder caused by avalanches of snow and ice from the high mountains on each side of the glaciers. The comfort of the travelers was seriously interfered with by numerous accidental ice-water baths.

Prince William's Sound was reached on the 1st of June, at which time the season was so backward that no blade of grass or green thing was to be seen. The ground was frozen so solid that it was difficult to fix the tent poles in their places. The country around Prince William's Sound is very forbidding in appearance; stones and large Boulders, brought down by glaciers of former ages, cover the greater portion of the earth, the remainder being swamp or bog. Upon the mountain sides, at a distance, there is timber which with an almost impenetrable undergrowth reaches up a short distance above the sea level.

In coasting along the Sound in his canoe, Mr. Petroff passed the face of a glacier twenty miles wide, from which large pieces of ice, small bergs in fact, were constantly breaking off and floating out to sea, making passage very perilous. His canoe was in a sinking condition when he reached Nuchek Island. In this place are two stores, and considerable trade is carried on with the natives for a long distance up and down the coast.

Having completed his preparations, Mr. Petroff started from Nuchek with a crew of four Inuits and a half breed interpreter for Copper River, fifty miles distant. He ascended the river to the first village, Alwanok, inhabited by North American Indians. As he landed, however, and before he approached the village, his Inuits became alarmed and deserted him in a body. The natives were rejoiced at this state of affairs, and flattered themselves that they would keep the traveler and his stores among them to be preyed upon at their leisure.

He sought to hire a crew of Indians to assist him on his journey, but they demanded "a large gold piece every day for each man employed." The boat was a large one and the Indians fancied it would be impossible for their visitors to escape without help.

With his interpreter alone he decided to make the attempt, and when night came they cut loose and floated down the stream. The channel through the delta to the sea was a difficult one, but it was safely passed and when the coast was reached sails were set for a return to Nuchek. Before reaching the island the boat ran upon sunken rocks and was wrecked. The two men were picked off by natives who saw them from the shore, but much of their property was lost.

Mr. Petroff now decided to await the arrival of the Kolosh Indians from a distant point on the coast, who usually come once a year to Nuchek with furs to trade for the molasses used in making their favorite intoxicant. He started, accompanied by his interpreter, with a party of Koloshes from a village near Cape Yaktag, and reached their village with his stores in safety. Here, however, he found himself a prisoner. The barbarians, like those on the Copper River, and with much better reason, fancied they had a prize which it would be a sin to part with. They not only refused to accompany the travelerrs further, but refused to let them proceed by themselves. Their pretext was that they had trouble with miners and feared their visitors would betray their hiding place and their weakness, and thus bring an attack from their enemies. The Indians became insolent, and from the first stole all they could lay their hands on. After a time they began a series of annoyances calculated to provoke their visitors, with a view to putting thim to death and thus securing everything.

The interpreter was a cowardly fellow, and one day gave up to the chief, upon his demand, Mr. Petroff's breach-loading rifle. The chief fired off the chambers of the piece and brought it to the owner to be loaded again. He took it, and pretending to load it, managed to put the main spring of the lock out of place, rendering the piece unserviceable. The chief was greatly enraged and hostilities became more imminent. A short time afterwards the chief demanded Mr. Petroff's tent for his own use, which request was firmly refused. Thereupon the Indians sent off all their women and children—a most ominous proceeding and one which was interpreted as a sure foreboding of bloody work—at least in intention.

The traveler determined to postpone no longer his attempt his escape. All the large canoes fit for sea going had been sent away; but the case was a desperate one, and the captives secredy selected the best of those remaining and noted the place of concealment. After cooking and eating their supper the two men retired to their tent as usual and tied down the flaps in front. Mr. Petroff drew his knife and cut a long slit in the back and directed the interpreter to load himself with such supplies as he could carry and go out, The fellow's heart failed him, and it was only by drawing his pistol and threatened to blow his brains out that Petroff secured obedience. The escape was made in safety, and the two men made their way by night along the coast towards Nuchek again.

Mr. Petroff was a prisoner with the Koloshes from the 8th of August till the 28th of September. When he effected his escape it was too late in the season for further explorations, and he made his way to San Francisco. The Government vessels had returned without tidings of him, and the report had gone forth that he had perished. Upon his arrival at San Francisco, he went one evening to the meeting of a scientific society of of which he was a member, and foune thal one of his fellow-members was just on the point of delivering a memorial address upon his life and services.

A New Dental Disease.

A prominent dentist writes the following:

A child, aged ten, whose teeth six month ago appeared to be all perfectly sound, came to me with the toothache in the right lower canine. I found a large portion of the enamel had disappeared from the surface of the tooth, as if it had been chipped violently off; the dentine was all exposed, but there was no softening or appearance of decay. The disease which has commenced in several of the other incisor teeth, appears first as a small white spot in about the thickest part of the front surface of the enamel, which it seems to penetrate; and then suddenly difintegrating, this comes away, and exposes the remaining sensitive enamel and the dentine. This disease is altogether a different thing from the gradual decay, or wear at the neck of the teeth, frequently met with in adults, for in this case the patient is only; ten; and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the incisors, and cliacs never have been know to decay in the manner above described, We are often at our wits' end to cope with the increasing prevalence of caries in the teeth of the very young; and if this be (as I fear it is) a new form of destructive energy, the sooner it is recognized the better.

THE farmer that ran rapidly through property" wore a red shirt and had his brindle bull behind him.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2., 1882.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1 25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
square....	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
column...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
column...	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00
1 column...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,

Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

P. C. Weidemyer and J. M. Dick, preachers.

Ministers attending conference at Carlisle.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.,—M. I. Jamison, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—D. A. Musser, supt.

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday afternoon—English.

Rev. Zwingly Yearick will preach in the several churches of Aaronsburg charge as follows: Aaronsburg, Saturday afternoon and Sunday evening; Salems, Saturday evening and Sunday morning; St. Paul's, Sunday afternoon

United Brethren.

Rev. Shannon. Preacher-in-charge.

Preaching next Sunday morning.—Protracted meeting began Wednesday evening.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor. —

Communion services at Penns Creek church next Sunday morning. Preaching in Millheim in the afternoon.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—H. E. Duck, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.

B. F. STOVER, Sec. R. B. HARTMAN, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.

D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. ERHARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.

A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.

J. B. Hartman, Sec. John Kreamer, Pres't.

The Legislative Salary Question.

The members of our state legislature with Hon. Charles S. Wolfe at their head, have gained their case before the Supreme Court, on an appeal from Judge Pearson's decision of the Dauphin county court for the "extra" $500. Judge Pearson had decided that the members could not make their pay partly by salary and partly by wages per day, but that they must make one entire fixed salary for the entire session and could not legally draw anything above the sum so fixed. But our Supreme Judges think differently, and as they have the last guess in the matter their decision is final and our honorable legislators each get $500 more. No doubt they all think the Supreme Court is right.

Justice Sharswood delivered the opinion of the court as follows:

To justify a court in pronouncing an act of the legislature unconstitutional and void, either in whole or in part, it must be able to vouch some exception prohibition clearly expressed or necessarily implied. The doubt is to be resolved in favor of the constitutionality of the act. This rule of construction is so well settled by authority that it is unnecessary to cite cases. Where the contention is as to the meaning of the word, the rule is that if any meaning, technical or otherwise, will sustain the exercise of the power, it is sufficient. On the other hand, if the strict and legal meaning would have the effect to limit or destroy, while some proper acceptation of the word would support the act, it must be resorted to. He then goes on to show that both words, salary and wages, mean necessarily the same, and the constitution did not mean to prohibit a per diem allowance when the word salary was used.

A Remarkable Change.

The change that has been wrought in the Federal government by the accession of President Arthur is as complete and sweeping, so far as office is concerned, as if Gen. Hancock had succeeded Gen. Grant. Every man in the least suspected of affection for Gen. Garfield is removed from office and none but those who fell with Grant in the last ditch at Chicago need apply for appointment. To advertise this fact to the public is an unmistakable way and in glaring light, every one of the 306 who so faithfully sustained Grant at Chicago is put into important office, as fast as they apply, or commissions can be made out. The only exception seems to be the statesman Mouat, of Philadelphia, now in the penitentiary for election frauds, under State laws that Arthur's pardon cannot reach, and possibly a few others similarly circumstanced. On the 10th of May next one of these 306 will be put up for Governor of Pennsylvania by the Stalwart machine, and all good Republicans will be expected to support him and thus repudiate and condemn Garfield and Blaine!—*Clinton Democrat.*

BLAINE is in an unhappy frame of mind. He wants to be a candidate for President in 1884, and to popularize his candiacy, he wants to be persecuted by the administration. But Arthur refuses to gratify him, and Blaine is miserable about it.

THE results of the municipal elections throughout the state are generally very gratifying especially in Philadelphia, where bossism and corrupt ring rule had held high carnival so long. For years the worst element in society—the loafers, bummers, drunkards, rowdies and thieves—controled the elections of our fair metropolis, and the decent, substantial citizens had but little if any say in the government of the city. But on the 21st the people arose in the power of their might, led by the noble Committee of One Hundred, and shook off the galling yoke. Party lines were entirely ignored and the best men elected to the several offices. Philadelphia breaths freer. Out of twenty-seven wards in which Councilmen were elected, the Reformers carried nineteen entire, and elected part of their ticket in five more, while the bosses carried only three wards. The *Times* gives the following gushing article on the result:

The members of the committee of one hundred have reason to be proud of their work. They have elected nearly all of their candidates and have defeated the jobbers' brigade horse, foot and dragoons. It is the completest triumph ever won in Philadelphia. It redeems the government of the city from the control of the ring and restores it to the hands of the citizens. This is an impressive lesson of what united action will do. It is glorious enough for Washington's birthday.

THE House apportionment bill passed the Senate on the 22nd with scarcely any debate. It now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The number of congressman is insreased from 293 to 325. Pennsylvania gains one member, who will be elected *at large* by the whole state—a good thing for one of the Republicans ring bosses. The following is the apportionment:

Alabama	8	Mississippi	7
Arkansas	7	Missouri	14
California	6	Nebraska	3
Colorado	1	Nevada	1
Connecticut	4	New Hampshire	2
Delaware	1	New Jersey	7
Florida	2	New York	34
Georgia	10	North Carolina	9
Illinois	20	Ohio	21
Indianna	13	Oregon	1
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	28
Kansas	7	Rhode Island	2
Kentucky	11	South Carolina	7
Louisiana	6	Tennessee	10
Maine	4	Texas	11
Maryland	6	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	Virginia	10
Michigan	11	West Virginia	4
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	9

Without an Issue or a Principle.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph (Ind.)

It is to be a fight to the death between Roscoe Conkling on the one side and James G. Blaine on the other. They are personal and political, private and public enemies; both have private wrongs to redress, public aims to serve; both want to be president, and each is determinied that his opponent shall not be. In this disgraceful contest between the administration and the ex-secretary of state, President Arthur is but the hand which is directed by Mr. Conkling, and he does but hurl the thunder that Mr. Conkling fulminates. The worst and most disgraceful part of this wretched South American business is that, notwithstanding the enormous gravity of the question involved, it is being used by the two great party leaders as weapons in a personal political struggle for revenge and power. That either of them in any degree appreciates or cares for the great matters upon which the question rests, no sane man can believe. Both are making political capital out of it for his own use in the coming presidential campaign.

Nothing could be more clearly than this entire business show the sad straits into which the great republican party, has fallen; it is without a single live principal, without a single vital issue, without any excuse whatever for its continued existence, and for lack of either it is made the stalking horse of two ambitious politicians, each using the prestige of the party to serve himself. That there should come a change, that party ties should bind lightly, that there should be independent movements set afoot, and that leaders and followers should alike organize bolts, is not only natural but desirable; for if a party, no matter how sublime its past record, has no living principal to sustain it, it has no right to cumber the ground, no possible right to be the mere instrument of political bosses, great or little.

The Good Fortune of the Democrats.

From the Reading News, Dem.

There are but three candidates formally in the field for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and they are Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg; Hon. Robert E. Pattison, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, State Senator from Luzerne county. It must be exceedingly gratifying to the members of the Democratic party that no matter which of them is chosen, they ill be ably led. That they will enter upon the campaign with the presage of success, and will be aided by the votes of men who know enough to distinguish between the representatives of public sentiment and the mere puppets of the "machine."

THE Democratic party of Georgia has instituted and sustained every progressive step made in that state. When the Republicans controlled the State's affairs the public schools were burdened with a debt of nearly $400,000. The Democrats have paid this debt and improved and strengthened the school system until it is one of the best in the country.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Senator Mitchell continues to complain through the newspapers that office-seekers annoy him greatly. Senator Mitchell might find a speedy and permanent escape by addressing a letter of resignation to Governor Hoyt. The Independent voters of the State would scarcely miss him.

Mr. Conkling and the Greased Pole.

From the Washington Post.

Somebody sent Mr. Conkling a valentine the other day wherein was depicted in glowing colors a small boy attempting to climb a greased pole, at the top of which rested the prize, a leather medal, with the figures "306" on one side and "1884" on the other. Around the bottom of the pole, clad in green coats and yellow breeches, were circled General Grant and a number of Stalwarts, cheering the venturesome youth on to his goal.

The prohibitionists of the state held a state convention at Altoona on Thursday the 23rd inst., and nominated the following ticket: Dr. A. C. Petit, of Lawrence county, for governor; Dr. A. Williams, of Chester, for lieutenant governor; Ezra Crossman, of McKean, for secretary of internal affairs; S. P. Chase, of Susquehanna, for judge of the supreme court, and S. P. McCalmont, of Venango, for congressman-at-large.

THE St. Louis *Republican* wants an amendment to the Constitution on requiring bills introduced in Congress to be so entitled as to properly set forth their real purpose. It says that the bills to admit Dakota and Washington Territories as States should be entitled "bills to strengthen the Republican party," as that is their sole purpose. The *Republican* is sound in its views on this matter.

A History of Repeated Usurpation.

From the West Chester Republican.

The history of the present machine "bosses" is a history of repeated usurpations, having in direct object the establishment of boss dictation over the Republican voters, which are too well known, authenticated and numerous, to mention.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By an order issued by the Orphan's Court of Centre Co. the subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises at Coburn, on

SATURDAY, AP IL 8TH, 1882,

all that certain lot, containing one-fourth acre more or less, bounded on the west by lands of Jacob Wilmyer, and on the north, east and south by lands of Benj. Kerstetter, being the property of Daniel S. Kerstetter, deceased. Thereon erected a good, new dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE: One half on confirmation of sale, and balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. BENJAMIN KERSTETTER, Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have filed an application and deposited the purchase money with the Secretary of Internal Affairs for fifty acres of land, more or less, situate in Miles township, Centre Co. Pa., bound on the east by lands of M. J. Hall, north by lands of Philip Grumly and others, west by lands of C. Derringer and others, and south by lands of D. Krape and others.

A. W. HAFER,
3t JEROME SPIGELMYER.

TAKE NOTICE that an ELECTION will be held by the Stockholders of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown Turnpike Company, on

TUESDAY MAR. 14, 1882,

at INHOFF'S HOTEL, Mifflinburg, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of said day.

By order of the Board.

Feb. 22, 1882. WM. FICHTHORN, Prest.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Margaret E. Fisher, late of Miles township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

6t BENJAMIN F. MILLER.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed an application and deposited the purchase money with the Secretary of Internal Affairs for a tract of land containing 200 acres more or less, situate in Haines township, Centre Co. Pa., bounded on the east by lands of Jacob Fees, south by lands of Pardee & Cook, west by lands of Pardee & Cook and R. F. Brown, and north by lands in the warrantee name of James Henry.

6t H. B. Cawley.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The following valuable property, situate in Penn township, Centre county, Pa. about midway between Millheim and Spring Mills, half a mile north of the turnpike, and two and a half miles from the rail road, known as the Capt. Henry Smith property, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, March 11th, 1882. The tract contains 155 acres more or less, 35 to 40 acres are cleared and in a fair state of cultivation. Much more can yet be cleared and cultivated. A good dwelling house, good bank barn and other outbuildings are on the premises. A great variety of choice fruit trees—apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, quinces, grapes and cherries, as well as excellent water—are on the grounds. The timber land extends to the top of Brush mountain, is well timbered and of easy access. The premises will be offered as a whole or in two parts, to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Persons wishing to see the premises may call on Wm. H. Smith or Isaac Buffington, near Millheim, who will accompany them. Possession will be given April 1st, 1882. Sale to commence at ten o'clock of said day when terms will be made known by

SAMUEL SMITH,
3t Agent for the heirs.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLFONTE, PA,

C. G. MCMILLEN, PROPRIETOR.

Good sample rooms on the first floor.
Free Buss to and from all Trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

MILLHEIM

MARBLE WORKS,

Deininger & Musser,

Proprietors.

THE OLD, RELIABLE PLACE.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M	7 P. M.
Montandon	7.05	10.30	1.45	6.00
Lewisburg	ar 7.25	10.45	2.05	6.10
Lewisburg	lv 7.25			
Fair Ground	7.30	10.52	2.12	
Biehl	7.41	11.04	2.22	
Vicksburg	7.47	11.10	2.28	
Mifflinburg	8.03	11.30	3.00	
Millmont	8.25	11.20	8.24	
Laurelton	8.35	ar 11.35	3.35	
Wicker Run	9.00		4.00	
Cherry Run	9.17		4.18	
Fowler	9.37		4.40	
Coburn	9.48		4.59	
Spring Mills	10.15		ar 5 20	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon	ar 6.45	ar 10.05	ar 1.05	ar 8.20
Lewisburg	6.35	9.50	12.50	5.10
Fair Ground		9.35	12.33	4.48
Biehl		9.25	12.22	4.36
Vicksburg		9.20	12.15	4.28
Mifflinburg		9.05	12.25	4.10
Millmont		8.45	11.55	3.42
Laurelton		8.35	11 50	3.35
Wiker Run		8.10		3.08
Cherry Run		7.52		2.50
Fowler		7.30		2.30
Coburn		7.20		2.19
Spring Mills		6.50		1.50

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kane, Corry and Erie, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Emporium, also Elmira, Watkins, Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

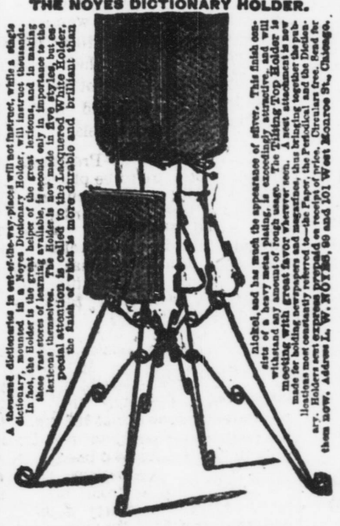
Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Day Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport, Lock Haven and Renovo, Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg via Lock Haven, also Elmira, Watkins and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

A PLACE FOR YOUR DICTIONARY,
A PLACE FOR YOUR NEWSPAPERS,
A PLACE FOR YOUR PERIODICALS,
And an ornament for your house, all in one,
THE NOYES DICTIONARY HOLDER.



PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Dec 19th, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a. m
"	"	Sunbury	6 30 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 40 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a. m
"	"	Renovo	11 05 a .m
"	"	Kane	3 50 p.m
"	arr. at	Erie	7 45 p. m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	8 00 a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	12 15 p. m
"	"	sunbury	1 50p.m
"	"	Williamsport	3 15 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	4 20 p. m
"	"	Renovo	5 30 p. m
"	arr. at	Kane	10.05 a. m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 p. m.
"	"	Harrisburg	3 05 p. m.
"	"	sunbury	5 15 p.m.
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p. m.
"	arr. at	Lock Haven	8 10 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Lock Haven EX.	leaves	Lock Haven..	7 50 a. m
"	"	Williamsport.	9 05 a. m
"	"	Sunbury	10 50 a m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	12 5 5 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia.	5 15 p. m
FAST LINE	leaves	Cananpaigua	7 05 d. m
"	"	Watkin	8 40 p. m
"	"	Elmira	9 30 p. m
"	"	Williamsport	12 15 a. m
"	"	Sunbury	1 32 a. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	3 15 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a, m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 00 a, m
"	"	Renovo	10 05 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	12 18 p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	3 30 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 05 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11 35 p. m
"	"	Kane	4 10 a. m.
"	"	Renovo	9 00 a. m.
"	"	Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
"	"	Williamsport	11 30 p. m.
"	"	Sunbury	1 05 a. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	3 00 a. m
		Philadelphia	7 00 a. m

Erie Mail and Fast Line and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

A. SIMON & SONS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

keep the largest stock in the city.

143 MAIN STREET,

LOCK HAVEN.

GO TO

SIMON BROTHERS,

THE BOSS CLOTHIERS

for your Clothing.

45 MAIN STREET,

LOCK HAVEN.

IT WILL PAY YOU

—TO VISIT—

J. R. Smith & Co's

MAMMOTH SUPPLY DEPOT,

NOS. 113 & 114 FRONT STR,

MILTON, PA.

We are now offering the largest stock and greatest variety of

Furniture, House Furnishing Goods, &c.

in the State. PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, consisting in part of Rich an Furniture

All the latest Designs

in Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany and Ebony. We make a

Specialty in Parlor Suits,

and will sell them lower than any Party in the state. Prices ranging FROM $35 TO $500. If you contemplate buying a

PIANO, ORGAN OR SEWING MACHINE,

it will pay you to write us for prices. We also carry a large line of extra Super, Body and Tapesty Brussels Carpets.

A Good Brussels Carpet at 70 cts. per yard.

Our stock of Plain, Cut and Engraved Table Glass-ware, Plain and Decorated French China, Silver Plated-ware, Lamps and Chandeliers, &c.

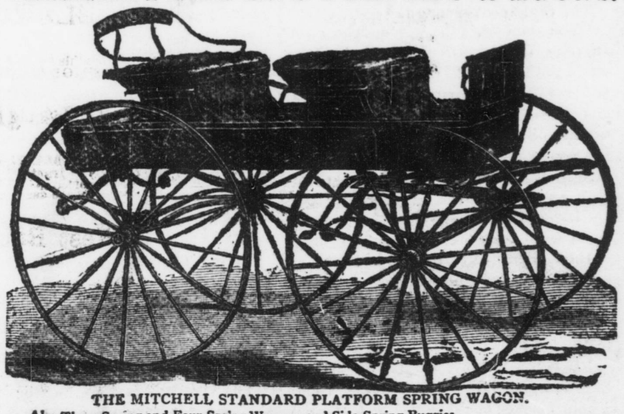
is well worth your inspection. Our sales exceed those of any House in our line in the state.

LOW PRICES DO IT.

We extend an invitation to you to visit us and will take pleasure in showing you through our various Departments.

MITCHELL, LEWIS & CO., Racine, Wis.,

Manufacturers of FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS.



THE MITCHELL STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WAGON.

Also Three-Spring and Four-Spring Wagons, and Side-Spring Buggies.

The MITCHELL WAGON is Monarch of the Road; only the very best stock used in its construction and made by the best wagon mechanics in the world. The Spring Wagon and Buggy Department is entirely separate from the Farm Wagon shops. And for the manufacture of this class of work we have facilities unsurpassed. Send for Catalogue and Illustrated Price List.

MITCHELL, LEWIS & CO., Racine, Wis.

STORE CLOSED!

THE

BEE HIVE STORE

OF

LOCK HAVEN

Was Closed Friday, January 6th, 1882, to mark down the entire stock of Dry Goods, to close them out before taking account of stock February 1st, 1882.

We will enumerate some of our Greatest Bargains, beginning in the

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

In this we will offer you an elegant line of brocade dress goods at 6¼ cts; a lot of all wool 23-inch cashmere at 12½ cts, these are in black only; a lot of fancy plaids greatly reduced, a lot of all wool armures greatly reduced, together with a full line of all wool cashmeres in black and colors.

Fancy flannel suitings in all the newest shades.

Plain silks in black and colors, brocade silks in black and colors, Satins, Satin Marveloo, &c.

NOTION & HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

In this line of goods we will save you 20 PER CENT. during this great sale; we have reduced all goods in this department as in every other, such as Hosiery, Gloves, Buttons, Laces, Fringes, Gimps, Corsets, in fact everything in Notions that is kept in a first class dry goods store.

Great Reduction in Woolen Goods.

Such as ladies' cloaking, men and boys' suitings, cassimeres, flannels jeans, satinetts.

Great reduction in table linens, towels and napkins; of this goods we have an immense stock and are offering them cheaper than ever befoer known.

Great Reduction in Carpets,

Oil cloths—floor and table, white and colored blankets; a good grey blanket for 75 cents, fine 5-ply Carpet Chain at 25 cents.

We would call articular attention to our

COAT AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

We will sell you during this great sale an all wool dolman, nicely trimmed

FOR 6 DOLLARS!

Our shawls we have reduced greatly. We would rather sell them now

LESS THAN COST

than carry them over the season.

Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

On these goods we will guarantee to

SAVE YOU 20 PER CENT

by buying them now of us during the great sale. Great reduction in 5-6 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 sheeting and pillow casing.

GREAT REDUCTION

In our entire line of Domestic Dry Goods, such as Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Shirtings, and all kinds of staple Dry Goods. During this great sale we will offer the

MOST EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS EVER OFFERED BY ANY STORE IN LOCK HAVEN.

OUR TERMS during this great sale, at prices to which we have marked our goods, will be EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH.

WANTED—1000 *Poundi of Good Tub Washed WOOL in Exchange FOR CASH.*

BEE HIVE STORE

65 MAIN STREET, LOCKHAVEN, PA.

J. F. Everett & Co.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2., 1882.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,

Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

SALE REGISTER

Persons getting sale bills printed at the JOURNAL OFFICE will have their sales announced in this register free of charge.

Feb. 24th—John Long, near Millheim; live stock and farming implements.

Feb. 28th—George M. Harter, Penn twp.; live stock and farming implements.

March 1st—Daniel E. Gentzel, Penn twp.; live stock and farming implements.

March 2nd—William Yearick, Gregg twp.; live stock and farming implements.

March 3rd—William Weaver, Gregg twp.; live stock and farming implements.

March 4th.—Michael Evert, Coburn, live stock and farming implements.

March 9th—Cyrus Philips, Aaronsburg; live stock, farming implements and household goods.

March 10th—Jacob Keen, Penn twp.; live stock and farming implements.

March 11th—Rev. S. Smith, three miles west of Millheim, homestead of Henry Smith, deceased.

March 11th.—Heirs of Elizabeth Motz, Woodward, household goods.

March 15th—John Bame, near Millheim; live stock, farming implements and household goods.

March 24th—Amelia Hettinger, Haines township, live stock, farming ments and household goods.

April 8th—Benj. Kerstetter, Administrator of Daniel S. Kerstetter, dec'd. Homestead at Coburn.

—Lewisburg is severely afflicted with *rail road on the brain*. Hope she may safely recover.

—Mr. Whitney, the man shot who himself at Penn Hall the other week, died on Sunday last.

—The tall form of Rev. Samuel Smith, of Buffalo X Roads, darkened our sanctum door one day last week. Welcome to call again.

—Dave Zerby is the *Innocentest* man in town. He got the Bellefonte *Democrat* to say so positively and that ought to settle the matter absolutely.

—Mrs. Samuel H. Moyer has been appointed toll keeper at Aaronsburg and will soon remove thither. It is a very fit and worthy appointment and does honor to the company.

—Millheim *boasts* of a Billiard saloon—another indication that we are *fast* growing into a city, Small places must shift along without these modern conveniences. Opera House next.

—Hon. H. L. Dertfenbach has retired from the editorial chair of the Clinton *Democrat*. The profession and the party both will be sorry to lose the active services of the able old veteran.

SPRING MILLS ACADEMY.—There is perhaps no better institution of its grade in the state than the Spring Mills Academy; and if you have sons to educate or to prepare for college you can hardly do better than to send them there. See card in another place.

—J. A. Limbert, the mail contractor on the route betwen Coburn and Woodward, is prepared to carry express packages and other goods to all points along the route at reasonable charges. All business entrusted to him will be punctually attended to.

—Some of our defeated candidates are just as well pleased as if they had been elected while others are not. No use in getting mad about it, that don't help matters. The chap that gets the most votes is the man the people want, and that's all there is about it.

—We are creditably informed that the little town of Zion, Nittany Valley, proposes to build two churches next summer—Lutheran and Reformed respectively. Madisonburg also talks of building a new Lutheran church.

—We spent a few days in Rebersburg last week quite pleasently. Good company, fine music, a few odd dollars and most excellent grub—who wouldn't be happy under such a brilliant combination? Yes, we expect to "cail again"—they said we should.

—A fine line of Family Bibles, Presentation Bibles, Photograph Albums Velvet Frames, French Vases, Beautiful Scrap Pictures, Paper Boxes, and a great variety of Fancy Goods generally Splendid S. School, Day School and Visiting and other Cards—all very cheap, at the Journal Store. tf

—The Reading Eagle thinks that Mayor King should be nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor. The JOURNAL thought and said so long ago. With such a fit and noble leader we could give the Stalwarts, Independents and Half-breeds combined Hail *Columbia* and *Kingdom kum*.

—Prof. Wm. T. Meyer is fast becoming famous as a composer of fine piano music. His last and certainly one of his best productions is a piece called *Belle Fountaine* (Bellefonte) dedicated to the citizens of Bellefonte. We heard the Professor render the piece and were delighted with it, although we don't claim to be a *virtuoso* in that particular line.

—As concerning our county accounts we have the authoritative assurance that everything connected with the matter will be thoroughly examined by our board of county auditors, and that every improper, excessive or illegal charge will be disallowed. We have full confidence both in our commissioners and auditors that they will guard the public treasury and the interest of the tax payers as well as any set of public officers possibly could.

—The *Centre Reporter* has been misled to say that Millheim has no watchmaker now, as Mr. Sturgis has gone to Lewisburg. Mr Sturgis did go, but he still carries on at the old place here and has a good man to attend to the business. All work garanteed, "don't you forget it."

The Summer Session of Spring Mills Academy will pegin MONDAY, APR. 17th., 1882. Tuition $10, 13 and 16 for term of twenty weeks. Boarding rersonable. For further information call on or address

LEWIS REITER, A. B., Principal,
SPRING MILLS, PA.

—Mr. Frank Russel, formerly from Aaronsburg, now residing at Garrison, Pottowattomie county, Kansas, had the misfortune to be burned out recently. His dwelling house and furniture store attached were entirely consumed by the flames, though most of the furniture was saved. Frank sustains a heavy loss which was only partially secured by insurance.

A BUSY PLACE.—One of the busiest places in Penns Valley is the MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS. Fine monuments and elegant head stones are made in the best style of the art and in quick succession. The establishment has earned a reputation for good work and fair dealings second to none in this part of the state, and has a wide spread and increasing patronage. tf

—Mr. Philip S. Moyer last week made 16 barrels and 9 pounds of flour from 67 bushels and 40 pounds of wheat—an average of a barrel for every four bushels and fourteen pounds of wheat. Now if any other dusty miller in the state can do better, let him step three paces to the front and announce his full name. The flour was made for J. W. Russel, of Aaronsburg.

—Prof. J. H. Kurzenknabe's concerts at Mackeyville, Clinton County, last week were a splendid success. His convention through the week was well attended and his class of singers consisted of the best and finest material of Nittany Valley. The musical performanues on Friday and Saturday evenings were rendered with superior efficiency and sent the large audience home a well pleased and satisfied people. The fame of the Prof. is spreading rapidly and every community he visits frely acknowledges his proficiency as a teacher and leader of vocal music.

—In these days when disease seems to be afloat in the very air, people should take most scrupulous care of their health. Good wholesome food, moderate work, regular habits, absolute cleanliness, proper ventilation of houses, a good conscience, pleasant and even temper, and last but not least—good, warm clothing, such as Lewin, of the Philadelphia Branch sells so cheaply, are about the best preventives we know of. If you give strict attention to all these sanitary regulations and yet take sick you will have the comfort to know that it was providential and not the result of your own carelessness or neglect.

—Our legislature passed at least one good law last winter, namely that overseers of the poor will hereafter be elected for two years, and that only one will be elected each year. Of those elected this spring the one that had the highest vote holds over for two years. In our borough it hits Yony Harter right in the centre, and it is a comforting thought that such a kind-hearted, christian man, who has two broad farms, lots of grain, apples, taters and such, and plenty of spondoolics besides, is bound to take care of us poor fellows for two years to come. Truely that's a matter to be thankful for.

The Musical Convention at Rebersburg.

Although our little hamlet is no progressive town in the fullest sense of the word, perhaps owing to a lack of natural resources, yet the week just past demonstrated beyond a doubt that her citizens are sufficiently alive to get up and support a musical convention.

The largest class of singers that perhaps ever assembled in Centre county was to be seen in the Lutheran church here, led by that prince of fellows, Prof. J. A. Weaver. All things seemed to work together for good during the convention. The weather was most favorable—petty jealousies were buried and everybody seemed to work for success as if it were a matter of personal interest. No less than one hundred and eighty-seven class tickets were sold. Freeburg, Adamsburg, Woodward, Aaronsburg, Millheim, Penn Hall, Spring Mills, Centre Hall, Lemont, Madisonburg, Centre Mills, Wolf's Store, Logansville, Salona, Milesburg, Dakota, Ill., and other places were represented in the class.

It was a week of pleasure and enjoyment to all, from the little boy to the gray-haired sire, whose spectacles had to be called into requisition to realize benefit and pleasure.

The sessions were also well attended by spectators, especially the concert, when the spacious church was filled to its utmost capacity.

The financial results are also exceedingly flattering, the proceeds being upwards of $175., thus fully realizing the object of the committee who worked so vigorously for its sucess.

MEMBER.

— That man Camp up in CentreHall is simply a capital chap. Yes, he is a good citizen, a kind husband and father, a benevolent man and most excellent mechanic. Just guess what he did for us last week. Why he sent us a whole lounge at once and a most beautiful and comfortable one at that. O how grateful we feel toward Mr. Camp, as we rest our weary body on that lounge, after the toils and labors of the day. Mr. Camp has more lounges of the same kind—one for *you* if you wish. Or, if you prefer, you can have a parlor suit, chamber suit, sett of chairs, large rocker, centre table, or anything you may desire in the furniture line—all of excellent make and at the lowest prices. Fact. Camp is your man for farniture. 2t

A NOBLE WOMAN.—After Joseph Musser, of Lewisburg, failed in business and became poor, his wife put her wits to work as to ways and means to make a living. She organized an improvement party of one, got herself a knitting machine and went towork herselfat knitting. She soon found that she got more work than one machine could do, and she bought another, and another, until now she runs quite a number of machines and has a regular full-fledged knitting factory, and is doing a profitable business. She did not first hold meetings and adopt a constitution and by-laws, make speeches, ask to be exempted from taxation and talk of "business" and "enterprise" and damn the town and every wealthy man in it for not investing his money in "home enterprise;" bur she made up her mind what to do and then went to work and kept to work, and the result has been profitable to herself and gratifying to her friends and neighbors And that is the only way business can be done successfully.—*Selinsgrove Times*.

—List of traverse jurors drawn for the Second Monday of March 1882:

L. M. Houser, merchant, College.
E. G. Mattern, dentist, Milesburg.
Amos Koch, shoemaker, Benner.
D. P. Shope, farmer, Boggs.
R. C. Leathers, merchant, Howard.
George Wilson, farmer, Half Moon.
Samuel Krise, iron-worker, Spring.
S. C. Stover, teacher, Gregg.
Jeremiah Miller, barber, Potter.
John A. Yearger, laborer, Snow Shoe.
Jared Harper, merchant, Bellefonte.
Mathias Weagley, laborer, Gregg.
Cooke Kreamer, painter, Milesburg.
William Bartges, laborer, Gregg.
Daniel B. Geary, blacksmith, Penn.
Frederick Robb, farmer, Curtin.
Russell Holt, farmer, Huston.
John P. Harris, banker, Bellefonte.
James K. Leather, farmers, Howard.
Samuel Gingerich, farmer, Worth.
Benjamin Limbert, farmer, Gregg.
Jacob Kerstetter, farmer, Penn.
W. F. Rearick, farmer, Gregg.
Fred Kurtz, editor, Potter.
D. Rhinesmith, Sr., farmer, Potter.
B. G. Miller, teacher, Haines.
Benner Graham, shoemaker, Bellefonte.
M. H. Guise, carpenter, Gregg.
Elijah Burd, laborer, Haines.
Wm. T. Irvin, farmer, Union.
C. Stover, teacher, Miles.
H. P. Sankey, farmer, Potter.
D. W. Pletcher, carpenter, Howard boro.
Daniel Yothers, farmer, Huston.
Robert Cole, carpenter, Spring.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. —, 1882.

Two years ago Senator Roscoe Conkling was the recognized leader of the Republican party in New York and Chester A. Arthur, the deposed Collector of the Port of New York, one of his lieutenants. Yesterday President Arthur sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Conkling, a private citizen, for confirmation as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. When the sheet containing his and Mr. Sargent's nomination was passed round and read in the Senate, it created quite a stir, as everybody was surprised, especially at the nomination of Mr. Conkling. There is considerable speculation as to whether Mr. Conkling will accept or decline. It is said he was not communicated with on the subject, and some of his friends think he will decline. Should he do so it is regarded as among the strong probabilitiet that Senator Edmunds will be appointed. Up to the last moment the friends of Mr. Sargent insisted that he was to be made Secretary of the Interior, and they now say that this was the programme recently.

Later in the afternoon it was stated at the Capitol, by those who assumed to know, that Mr. Conkling was formally tendered the appointment on the Supreme Bench before it was made public, and that he signified his acceptance. If this be true, there is no doubt of his confirmation by a unanimous vote.

Gen. Grant will arrive at the White House, on his visit to President Arthur, the first week in March. The exact date of his arrival is not known at the White House. This visit will be of about a week's duration. If he is placed on the retired list under the bill which passed the Senate yesterday, his pay will be three-fourths of $13,500, the pay of the general of the army. A retired officer of the army has not all of the perquisites—such as commutation for fuel, quarters, &c.—enjoyed by officers on the active list.

Lent being upon us, the votaries of pleasure are taking a well earned rest, and until the season is over there will be nothing in the way of social events worth of chronicling.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the female lawyer of Senator Ben. Hill notoriety, is gaining considerable notice in legal circles: her business is rapidly increasing; and frequently she is found on cases of considerable importance, and has demonstrated the fact that as an opponent her ability has been much maligned. She goes about the city on a tricycle, defying public criticism, and may be seen any day, rain or shine gliding along our smooth asphalt pavements to and from court, the cynosure of all eyes.

I am going over to the navy yard next week, and will give you some of my impressions of the ships there, and what is being done to improve them; and any other items of interest that I may be able to pick up.

W. H. S.

News Miscellany.

That Terrible Coal Oil Lamp.

WILLIAMSPORT, Feb. 21.—A terrible coal-oil accident occurred in this city last evening about half-past nine o'clock, through which Mrs. Jacob J. Walters lost her life. Mrs. Walter and her daughter were sitting at a table near a lamp, when the oil took fire. The daughter, in attempting to throw the lamp out into the yard, caused her clothing to become ignited, when the mother in attempting to extinguish the flames also became enveloped and before asistance arrived her clothingwas almost entirely burned from her body. She lingered in great agony until a few minutes past ten o'clock this morning, when death came to her relief, she being conscious almost to the last minute. The only part of her person that escaped the flames were her feet and a portion of her face. Both ears were burned to a crisp. The daughter's life was saved through the exertions of her mother, her injuries not being of a nature sufficient to cause death. She is badly burned on the side and about the breast. Mrs. Walters was thirty-six years of age and leaves a husband and three children to mourn her terrible death.

Both Parties to a Duel Killed.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Februray 17.—Senors Morelo and Sevorito, rival editors, fought a duel here yesterday with pistols. Both were accompanied by their seconds and a few friends. Both fired and both fell dead simultaneously.

MRS. GARFIELD has received from Mrs. Scoville, the sister of Guiteau, a letter beseeching her to intercede in behalf of the assassin. The gist of the plea is that the man who did the shooting was crazy. The conclusion is: "Forgive, even as Christ shall forgive us all."

A Warning From the Gallows.

Frank Rumberger, one of the murderers of old Mr. Troutman in Dauphin county now sits in jail waiting to be hung. He has this to say of bad company and bad looks:

"As a warning to young men and boys from six years old to manhood, I would say beware and shun evil companions of all kinds—the low in character of both men and women. I owe my misfortune to-day to an evil-minded woman. My first theft was when I was six years old. I got the idea of becoming a burglar and highwayman from reading dime novels."

Four widows of ex-Presidents of the United States are to be placed on the pension roll of the country. Their names are Mrs. Julia Gardener Tyler, Mrs. Sarah Polk, Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln and Mrs. Lucretia Rudolph Garfield. Mrs Lincoln has been provided for and the other three ladies are to have life pensions of $5000 a year from Sept. 19th, 1881.

The Franklin *Spectator* says: "By a late decision of Judge M'Dermitt the applications for license in Mercer county and those who sign their petitions will have to swear that the house to be licensed is neccessary to the traveling public, and would be a benefit instead of an injury. The decision also raises the price of license from fifty dollars to two hundred and fifty dollars. The decision revives what is generally known as the iron-clad law and will certainly make the rum traffic in the Mercer diocesea question of difficulty and considerable expense.

MARRIED.

On the 29 of Dec. last, by Rev W. M. Landis, Mr. Charles E. Zeigler, of Cedar Springs, Clinton Co., to Miss S. Ellen Kerstetter, of Rebersburg.

DIED.

On the 17th near Madisonburg, Mrs. Maggie E. Fisher, wife of John Fisher, aged 39 years, 3 months and 25 days.

On the 22nd ult., at Tylersville, Sadie L. daughter of Jesse and Diana Grenninger, aged 1 year, 4 months and 12 days.
(Clinton Co. papers pleas copy.)

On the 23rd ult., in Sugar Valley, Mrs. Diana Bierly, daughter of John Grenninger, aged 32 years, 5 months and 27 days.
(Clinton Co. papers please copy.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat	1.15
Corn	80
Rye	85
Oats White	50
Buckwheat	
Flour	6.25
Bran & Sheits, per ton	25 00
Salt, per Brl	1.75
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	
Tymothyseed	2.00
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.00to 5.00
Butter	20
Hams	12
Sides	10
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	24
Potatoes	1 25
Lard	11
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	5
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.00
Stove "	5.20
Chestnut	4.80
Pea	2.50
Pea by the car load	3.20

Fifty cents per ton additional when delivered in Millheim.

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JACOBK AMP.

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Flour, &
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A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

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PROPRIETORS,

would most respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to manufacture everything in their line of first class quality. They have found a superior kind of clay and will constantly keep on hand a full line of

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ysHoping to merit the confidence of the public qa furnishing the best grade of ware they would spectfully solicit a share of its patronage. jy

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WM. R. CAMP,

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Walnut & Fancy Chamber Suits, Lounges. Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sinks, WASHSTANDS, Parlor Tables, Breakfast Tables, Extension Tables, Wood and Cane Seat Chairs, Mattresses, Spring Beds, and everything else in the Furniture line at the lowest prices. I hope to merit the patronage of the public by good work and moderate prices. Please call and see my stock before you go out of your own valley for your furniture. You can do fully as well at home as you can anywhere else.

TRY ME!

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Heavy Winter Goods!!!

Although the year just closed has been a very favorable one in many respects, and our sales for 1881 fully

50 PER CENT. LARGER

THAN FOR 1880, AND

OUR DECEMBER TRADE

THE

LARGEST WE HAVE EVER HAD

yet, owing to unfavorable weather for strictly speaking

WINTERGOODS

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

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Winter Gloves and Winter Caps,

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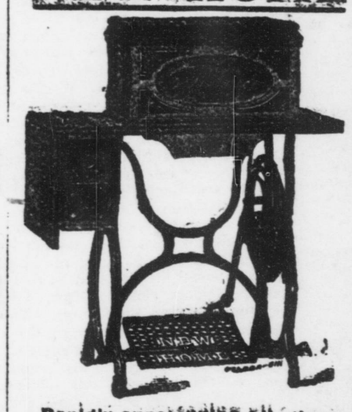

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S. H. YOCUM,

Attorney-at-Law,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGBICULTURAL.

SORGHUM FOR FEED.—I have never raised sorghum for the purpose of syrup-making, but I have raised it for feed, and consider it superior to any other forage plant that I have ever raised in any State for this purpose, timothy and clover not excepted. I prepare the ground the same as for any other crop, and drill with my wheat drill half a bushel of seed to the acre. I sow it from April to August 1st. If it grows strong and tall, I cut it with a revolving rake reaper, and, after allowing it to wilt for several days, I bind and shock it in large shocks till it is dried, then stack and salt it the same as corn-stalks. If it is finer and shorter, I cut it with a mower and cure it the same as hay. It takes a long time to cure and dry out, otherwise it will heat and spoil. The stack should be long and narrow. The crop should stand until ripe enough for syrup, before cutting. It will not bleach and spoil on the ground like hay or grain. Many let it stand without cutting and feed it on the ground; and cattle and sheep will eat it clean, even the buts and roots, leaving nothing. I am of the opinion that the large, coarse stalks are the best for working animals. My horses are working and driving on half rations of grain (rice corn), and are doing better than when I feed them hay and corn fodder, with full rations of corn crop. The seed is equal to corn, and will produce as much to the acre. I think when well cleaned it weighs sixty pounds to the struck bushel. It is superior to any other dry feed for milk cows. Our dry climate and winds make it easy to cure, and it stands drought better than any crop except rice corn.

WINTER EGGS'—To get eggs in winter a perfect system of cleanliness should be practiced. The droppings should be frequently removed and preserved for future use, and while it is necessary to have the quarters warm and the fowls protected against the ingress of cold draughts, care must be taken to have ventilation. A crack in the boards, no matter h w small, will give a whole flock the roup, and filthy quarters and roosts will promote a successful sweeping off by the cholera. The food should be varied. Soft food in the morning and whole grain at night is better than the usual irregularities practiced. A cheap mess can be prepared for a morning meal by running hay through a fodder cutter, steeping it over night, and, after giving it a warming in the morning, thicken with meal, and feed on boards or any other clean place. It is wasteful to feed cracked corn, or even screenings. Though seemingly cheaper than whole grain, the difference will be apparent if a comparison is made. Avoid over-feeding or too much fat. A fat hen—one extremely so—is as useless as one that has been insufficiently fed. A moderate, changeable diet, with good warm quarters, plenty of cracked oyster shells, and some meat scraps from time to time, will give eggs in abundance in winter; but, like all other stock on the farm, poultry; in order to be profitable, must receive personal supervision and care.

[New York Union.]

Did Him Good.

Mr. Charles H. Bauer, editor of the above paper and Notary Public, in a late issue mentions the following: Patrick Kenny, Esq., some time ago, suffered much from rheumatism and tried almost every means to rid himself of this painful evil, but in vain. He was advised to use St. Jacobs Oil, which he did so successfully, that all pain has left him and he is as healthy and as strong as ever before. Mr. Kenny is an enthusiastic advocate of St. Jacobs Oil, and it has done him good.

STOCK FEED FOR FALL AND WINTER.—In view of the certainty of the scarcity of corn and of high prices for all sorts of food for live stock during the coming fall and winter, farmers cannot be too careful of the supply on hand. Straw and corn fodder are sure to be much more largely used as supplementary feed than heretofore, especially at the West, where straw and even corn-stalks have hitherto been lightly esteemed for feeding purposes in many places. During the terrible drought on the Pacific coast a couple of years ago, when thousands of stock starved to death, loud regrets were heard on all sides at the foolish waste and destruction of straw at threshing time; for had it been stacked so as to keep well, it would have been a godsend to cattle and their owners in those days and months of famine. Rather than over-economize by reducing the feed of stock too much, however, would it not be better to weed out one's herds and flocks and disposo of all inferior animals early—before they have diminished the feed supply of those it will pay to keep? With animals intended for market it is more economical to give them full feed so as to have them ready for sale as soon as possible, rather than to reduce their rations and be forced to keep them longer.

APPLES KEPT IN WATER.—Several statements have been published of the entire success which has attended the keeping of Winter apples under water. The experiment is worth repeating, observing the precaution of maintaining the temperature nearly down to the freezing point. The advantage of this practice are, first, the exclusion of air currents; and secondly, a temperatare not liable to fluctuations, or which cannot quickly change. So long as the water can be kept quite cold, the fruit will be likely to remain sound; if too warm the skin will swell and cracks by an over-absorption of moisture. Grapes have been successfully kept in the same way, the water remaining near freezing. A damp cellar for the fruit on shelves, is better than one so dry as to cause shriveling, provided it is cold. If warm, decay would be likely to commence soon.

[Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan Co. News.]

We never saw any one joyous when suffering from pain;—neuralgia for instance. In relation to this malady Mr. George Guyett, Prop. Guyett House, thus informed our representative: I have used St. Jacobs Oil for neuralgia, and can confidently recommend it to any one similarly affected.

SOME housekeepers think tallow is not fit to use for cooking purposes; but I think when it is properly rendered it is as good for some things as lard. I prefer it for frying doughnuts, and one of my acquaintances, a good cook, says it is the only shortening fit for mince pie crust.

CATTLE undergoing a fattening process, as well as those kept for the production of milk, should enjoy the greatest amount of rest possible, All violent exercise must be guarded against, as it greatly increase the decomposition of fat.

WE pack hams the same way in the spring, but consider them best without frying. They should be tightly packed and care taken that the warm lard fills up all the vacant places left by the meat.

BEEF can be preserved for farmer's use by cutting it up, frying slightly, packing in a crock and covering with warm tallow. Beef tallow should be used for this, and kept perfectly clean and fried out nicely.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician.

An unusual article from the Rochester N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, was re published in this paper yesterday and was a subject of much conversation in this city during the day, both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occurred:—"That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I do not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doctor?

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydraheaded monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly, and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off; Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It must be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to draw the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; *I* have Bright's disease of the kidney's and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured."

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?" "A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'there goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities with Dr. Craig the discoverer, and saw the physicians prescribing and using it and saw that Dr. Craig was unable with his facilities, to supply the medicine to thousands who wanted it. I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince Street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propound d him.

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances,

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

The Broadway Underground Railway project is undergoing a formidable trial before the Commissioners who are to pass upon the petition of the company for leave to commence the construction of the line. A large number of experts have testified that in their opinion the work would cause serious injury to the buildings on either side of the street, while civil engineers and gas-light superintendents believe that it would be impossible to suspend or otherwise support the gas and mains safely during the construction of the tunnel. One witness, however, Mr. R. L. Darragh, considered that it was practicable to build a tunnel line, although not on the system proposed by the company. A portion of the testimony taken related to the traffic through the streets, and witnesses were found who had actually counted the number of persons and vehicles that passed each way past the corner of Broadway and Walker streets, one of the most crowded portions of the avenue, between a quarter past seven in the morning and half past six in the evening of a single day. The season in which the count was made, an important element, is not stated, but the day may perhaps be taken as a fair average of the year. On the west side the number of foot passengers was thirty thousand three hundred and fifty, and on the east side twenty one thousand seven hundred and sixty, while five thousand seven hundred and eleven vehicles passed up town and four thousand nine hundred and ninety eight passed down town. As the hours included in the count comprise only a portion of the business day, a large addition to these numbers must be made to give the actual amount of traffic.

In a note by Mr. W. J. McGee on local subsidence produced by an ice sheet, he calculates that a sheet of ice three miles thick ought to depress the crust of the earth about 500 or 600 feet, and then he goes on to say that the "hydrostatical principles in accordance with which deformations beneath a thick ice sheet must occur equally demand that the crust should return to its original form after the melting of the ice, and it is manifest that as much time would be required to produce this secondary as the primary deformation. Assuming, then, that the periods of advance and retreat or of growth and decay of the ice are of like duration, it follows that the earth's surface must continue below the normal level at any latitude after the withdrawal of the ice for as long a period as that during which the ice remained stationary at that latitude.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. D. Calladon gave an account of some of the experiments recently performed by M. R. Thurry with telephones during thunder storms. A copper wire was stretched between the roofs of two houses and connected with the earth by means of water pipes. Two telephones, one having a resistance of 4.5 and the other a resistance of 2.5 ohms were joined to this wire. On the occasion of every storm, near or remote, the flashes of lightning were accompanied with a very characteristic sound in the telephones, at the same instant that the flashes of lightning were seen. The wire was evidently affected by induction.

Mr. W. Lachlan has been working a sewing machine with a secondary battery, and has become enthusiastic regarding the future of that source of stored energy. In a recent address he held that it is only a question of time when the secondary battery will be generally employed for traction purposes. He made a calculation showing that the cost of propelling a street car by a battery is one third less than if the same work were done by horses, and he did not take into consideration the $200 of capital sunk in the purchase of each horse.

The grasses of the plains are mainly of three kinds, the gramma grass, growing about ten inches high, in a single round stock, with two oblong heads at the top of it; then comes the buffalo grass, growing about four inches high, which is curly in its character and lies close to the ground then there is what is called bunch grass, which keeps green at the roots nearly all winter. On these the cattle and sheep subsist the year round, and grow fat.

In a wild state, a baboon can easily overpower two or three men if they are unprovided with weapons of defence.

WIT AND HUMOR.

THEY DIDN'T LYNCH HIM.—In the pioneer days of Michigan a horse-thief or murderer stood as good a chance of being run up to a limb as one of those characters do now in the far west. One night, thirty years ago, a stranger, who had not only stolen a horse, but shot one of his pursuers, was overhauled near De Witt, Clinton Co., and taken to jail. In half an hour a mob was drummed up and proceeded to the jail to remove the prisoner and hang him. One of the foremost was a lawyer named Green, dead long since. In fact he led the mob and acted as spokesman. When the crowd reached the "cooler," Green stepped forward alone to demand the prisoner of the jailor, and after a conference lasting five minutes he returned to the mob and said:

"Gentlemen, I at first believed the prisoner to be guilty, but now I have my doubts about it. In fact, I firmly believe in his innocence."

"How do you make that out?" yelled a dozen men.

"Why, gentlemen, I at first supposed he was some poor coon without a dollar in his pocket, but I have learned that he has over $200 in cash, and it is my further duty to inform you that he has retained me as counsel. Gentlemen, stand back! The first red-handed villain who raises a hand against my innocent client, will pass the next ten years in State's prison!"

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfils a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 96 pages, sent for three stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A western congressman recently met in St. Louis a young man who was a classmate of Cadet Whittaker at West Point, who is not now in the army.

"Now," said the congressman, "you are no longer in the service, and have no interest in concealing the facts. I want you to answer a question. Did Whittaker cut his own ears?"

"No, he did not," was the reply; but he had to be got rid of in some way that would prevent the sending of any more niggers to West Point."

IT was a New England girl who asked, "Why is it that two souls, mated in the impenetrable mystery of their nativity, float by each other on the ocean currents of existence without being instinctively drawn together, blended and beautified in the assimilated alembic of eternal love?" That is an easy one. It is because butter is 45 cents a pound, and a good sealskin sack costs as high as $500. The necessaries of life must experience a fall in price before two souls will readily blend in the assimilated alembic and so forth.

"Accept Our Gratitude."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a fever sore of two years standing. Please accept our gratitude.

Yours truly,
HENRY WHITING.
Boston, Mass.

AT a recent examination in a girls' school, the question was put to a class of little ones. "Who makes the laws of our Government?" "Congress," was the reply. "How is Congress divided?" was the next question. A little girl in the class raised her hand. "Well," said the examiner, "Miss Sally, what do you say the answer is?" Instantly, with an air of confidence as well as triumph, the answer came; "Civilized, half civilized and savage."

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

A young lady who graduated from a high school last July is teaching school up in New Hampshire. A bashful young gentleman visited the school the other day, and was asked by the teacher to say a few words to the pupils. This was his speech: "Scholars, I hope you will all love your school and your teacher as much as I do." Tableau—giggling boys and girls and a blushing school-ma'am.

MONROE, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875.

SIRS—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of Hop Bitters seemed like magic to me.

W. L. CARTER.

"UNDER the mist and moonlight I wander alone," sighs a long haired poet, and we don't wonder at it. If he would only visit a barber shop, cut his finger nails close and black his boots, we presume he could get some one to wander "under the mist and moonlight" with him It is a settled fact that you have got to look a sort of finicky before you can get a girl to walk out with you.

Allen's Brain Food

Cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av., N. Y.

WHEN an ultra fashionable lady can't suddenly turn a street corner without the brim of the aggregation on her head, called a hat for short, rasping the eyes of a man on the opposite side of the street, it is time for the great public educator called the press to enter an emphatic protest against the fashion.

No preparation ever discoverd except CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, will really produce new hair on bald heads. It will be a happy day when the great army of bald heads fully understand this.

AN undergraduate, under examination at Dublin, was missing question after question. At last the examiner got irritated, and said: "I declare I've got a dog at home that could answer the questions that have been given to you." "Have you, really, sir?" said the undergradnate blandly "May I ask if you would sell him?"

Tumors, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrofula, and general Debility cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

IT is predicted that ice will be high next summer. What with high priced coal in cold weather and costly ice in warm, life is hardly worth living, unless one can be a dealer in one or both of these necessities.

THE young man who boasted he could marry any girl he pleased, found that he couldn't please any.

A MAN is like an egg. You can't tell whether or not he's good until he's "broke."

WHAT is that which no man wishes to have and no man wishes to lose? A bald head.

Oils for lubricating purposes, says A. Thielluer, should be neither oxidisable nor capable of oxidising other bodies. Such oils should contain no mucilage or free fatty acids. An explanation of the methods to prepare the best lubricants is, however, not given.

Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney diseases, gravel, piles, bilious headache, and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured—why should you not try it? Your druggist will tell you that it is one of the most successful medicines ever known. It is sold in both dry and liquid form, and its action is positive and sure in either.—*Dallas Tex. Herald.*

A dispatch to the London News from Geneva says that the bombardment of the Risikopf, in order to precipitate in the opposite direction the loose rocks still threatening Elm, was begun on December 2d, but that, owing to a thick fog and heavy snow, little progress was made. Elm has been evacuated.

Dr. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

The name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is heard in every dwelling, it finds a place in every household, and its praises are sounded throughout the whole Western Hemisphere, as a general invigorant, a cure for sick headache, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, an appetizing stomachic, an excellent blood depurent and certain remedy for intermittent fever and kindred diseases.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally,

DR. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

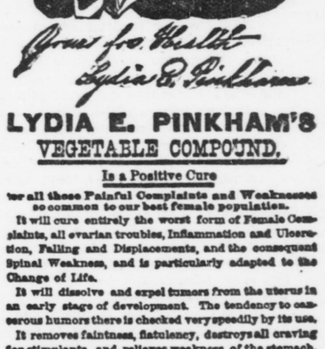
It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.



Young Men If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

$777 A YEAR AND EXPENSES TO Agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Me. 248

WATCH TO WORKING AGENTS. Sample 10c., 3 samples 25c. FREE Satisfaction guaranteed. H. J. Baker, Enosburgh, Vt

MEN WANTED.—To sell Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grapes, Shrubs, Roses, etc. No experience required. Salary and expenses paid. Address, D. H. PATTY & CO., Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

DIARY FREE for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address, CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

NO PAY TILL CURED. Sufferers of Nasal and Bronchial CATARRH desiring a sure, permanent cure, without risk of failure or expense, until a cure is effected, will address at once for Circulars, DR. WM. HANSCHE, Centreville, Ind.

"MADEMOISELLE," said a witty and gallant septuagenarian in Albany the other day, making his demand for the hand of a young lady in her teens; "I am 70 and you are 17. Will you do me the honor of becoming my widow?"

"YOU made a fool of me," said an irate man to his wife. "My love," she sweetly responded, "you do yourself injustice. Call yourself a fool, if you wish, but remember you are in all respects a self-made man."

"The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year," because of the great increase of suffering induced by Colds, Coughs, Asthma, etc., all of which Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will promptly cure.

IT is almost impossible to look over the hats worn by the ladies at the theatre, and this fact is but another argument for the elevation of the stage.

AT a recent golden wedding near the centre of the state of New York a plumber electrified the audience by presenting, with his congratulations and good wishes, his bill, receipted in full.

One Experience from Many.

I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.

IT is said that a shark will not bite a swimmer who keeps his legs in motion. If you can keep kicking longer than the shark can keep waiting, you are all right.

COUNSEL for the prisoner: "Did you see the prisoner at the bar knock down the deceased?" Pat: "No, yer honor; he was alive when I see him knocked downr"

Complication.

If the thousands that now have their rest and comfort destroyed by complication of liver and kidney complaints would give nature's remedy, Kidney-Wort a trial they would be speedily cured. It acts on both organs at the same time and therefore completely fills the bill for a perfect remedy. If you have a lame back and disordered kidney's use it at once. Don't neglect them.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

"I don't see why the papers make such a to do about it" said Mrs. Partingdon this morning, as Ike read, "Great Picture of the Prodigal sun-burnt." He went without his hat," she murmured; "lopped milk is good for it.

"WELL," said an Irish attorney, "if it plaze the coort, if I am wrong in this, I have an other point that is equally conclusive."

Thousands of ladies have found sudden relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great remedy for diseases peculiar to females. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

AN ingenious Colorado man called his cow "Serial," beause the brief portion of the tail she had needed "to be continued."

WHY do girls kiss each other while boys do not? Because girls have nothing better to kiss and the boys have.

In April Last

twenty-four members of Arlington's minstrels were taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It made them happy.

It is stated that M. Mouches, director of the Paris observatory, is making arrangements for taking meteorological observation at an elevation of 2,300 meters by means of a captive balloon. The balloon will be charged with ordinary coal gas. The observations will be specially directed to obtain such data as will facilitate the calculation of atmospheric refraction.

A Sure Cure for Fits

will be sent by mail to any address, postpaid, on receipt of one dollar. Address J. Alonzo Greene, Indian Doctor, 816 Pine street., St Louis, Mo.

A paper by Dr. Raoul Pictet, before the faculty of Sciences, at Geneva, contains a recommendation that sulphurous anhydride should supersede the present use of the fumes of sulphur in bleaching silk and wool. Vapor of burning sulphur injures the health of the workman and sometimes damages the cloth or yarn, as volatalized particles become attached to them, producing a burn or a spot.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" have been the standard remedy for malaria, liver complaint, costiveness, etc., for fifty years.

The largest room in the world, under one roof and unbroken by pillars, is at St. Petersburg. By day it is used for military displays; by night for a vast ballroom. Twenty thousand wax tapers are required to light it.

There is Nothing Certain

except death, and that is now rendered extremely uncertain by the discovery of an absolutely certain cure for the most painful of all bodily ailments, Piles. For 3 000 years, quacks and medical men have rivalled each other in torturing the miserable sufferers by that terrible disease with all manner of barbarous, ignorant and useless nostrums and devices, and might still have gone on for a thousand more years but for the discovery of Anakesis by Dr. Silsbee. We seldom puff such things, but any man or woman who has ever suffered the agony of Piles, will thank us for calling attention to an almost infallible remedy for this dreadful disease. 500,000 afflicted sufferers testify to its unparalleled virtues. Doctors of all medical schools endorse and use it. It is at once the triumph and admiration of the age; simple, safe, prompt and permanent, it relieves pain at once, supports and compresses the tumors and ultimately cures the worst cases of Piles, no matter of how long standing. Absolute infallibility is not possible, but medical science has nothing more nearly so than "Anakesis." It is the discovery of Dr. S. Silsbee, an accomplished chemist and practicing physician, after 40 years' study and experience. Samples of "Anakesis" are sent free to all sufferers by P. Neustaedter & CO., box 3946, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1.00 per box.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

MESSRS. MORGAN & HEADLY, Mutual Life Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, have on hand a superb stock of extra fine quality Diamonds, which they offer at as low prices as stones of the first quality, perfect alike in color and shape, can be sold for.

YACHTING.

One of the most manly and satisfying pleasures, as well as the most agreeable, is yachting. The owner of the yacht is one who gathers the chief comfort, as he sails his craft for the excitement of the race, or for the genuine enjoyment of guiding his beautiful vessel over the water. Those who have the care, management and working of a yacht dwell almost upon the water. As a class, they are quiet, sober, careful, skilful men, but their life or exposure to the elements is productive of much rheumatism among them, and they suffer considerably from pains, the result of cold, bruises, sprains, &c. ST. JACOBS OIL is a favorite remedy with these men, because of the splendid service it renders them. Captain Schmidt, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., says that he has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years. He had severe rheumatic pains in nearly every portion of his body, and suffered so that at times he would be entirely unable to attend to active business. He said: "I am quite well now, however, and, as you see, I am able to work without any trouble. I attribute my recovery entirely to ST. JACOBS OIL, for I felt better as soon as I commenced to use that remedy; and whenever I feel anything like rheumatism coming on, I rub the place with the OIL, and it always does what is claimed for it. Finding ST. JACOBS OIL did me so much good, I got my family to use it whenever they had any pains or colds, and it has done good in every case when they have tried it. I can say that ST. JACOBS OIL is a mighty good rheumatic remedy, and I don't intend to be without it." This experience is such as has been enjoyed not only by yachtsmen and others, who follow the water, but by people in every walk of life and variety of pursuit the whole world over.

KIDNEY-WORT
DOES WONDERFUL CURES! WHY?
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John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.
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